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Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);**

**LTE;
5G;**

**NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE;
Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS)
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Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Intellectual Property Rights | 2 |
| Legal Notice | 2 |
| Modal verbs terminology..... | 2 |
| Foreword..... | 6 |
| 1 Scope | 7 |
| 2 References | 7 |
| 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations | 8 |
| 3.1 Definitions | 8 |
| 3.2 Symbols..... | 11 |
| 3.3 Abbreviations | 13 |
| 4 General | 14 |
| 4.1 Relation between the MSR specification and the single-RAT specifications | 14 |
| 4.2 Relationship between minimum requirements and test requirements | 15 |
| 4.3 Base station classes | 15 |
| 4.4 Regional requirements..... | 15 |
| 4.5 Operating bands and Band Categories..... | 16 |
| 4.5.1 Band category 1 aspects (BC1)..... | 21 |
| 4.5.2 Band category 2 aspects (BC2)..... | 21 |
| 4.5.3 Band category 3 aspects (BC3)..... | 22 |
| 4.6 Channel arrangement..... | 22 |
| 4.6.1 Channel spacing..... | 22 |
| 4.6.1A CA Channel spacing | 23 |
| 4.6.2 Channel raster | 24 |
| 4.6.3 Carrier frequencies and numbering..... | 24 |
| 4.7 Requirements for contiguous and non-contiguous spectrum..... | 24 |
| 4.8 Requirements for BS capable of multi-band operation | 24 |
| 5 Applicability of requirements..... | 25 |
| 5.1 Band category 1..... | 25 |
| 5.2 Band category 2..... | 28 |
| 5.3 Band category 3..... | 31 |
| 5.4 Inclusion of requirements by reference | 34 |
| 6 Transmitter characteristics | 34 |
| 6.1 General | 34 |
| 6.2 Base station output power | 35 |
| 6.2.1 Minimum requirement | 35 |
| 6.2.2 Additional requirement (regional) | 35 |
| 6.2.3 E-UTRA minimum requirement for DL RS power | 36 |
| 6.2.4 UTRA FDD minimum requirement for primary CPICH power | 36 |
| 6.2.4A UTRA FDD minimum requirement for secondary CPICH power..... | 36 |
| 6.2.5 UTRA TDD minimum requirement for primary CCPCH power | 36 |
| 6.2.6 NB-IoT minimum requirement for DL NRS power | 36 |
| 6.3 Output power dynamics..... | 36 |
| 6.3.1 E-UTRA minimum requirement | 36 |
| 6.3.2 UTRA FDD minimum requirement..... | 36 |
| 6.3.3 UTRA TDD minimum requirement..... | 37 |
| 6.3.4 GSM/EDGE minimum requirement | 37 |
| 6.3.5 NB-IoT minimum requirement | 37 |
| 6.3.6 NR minimum requirement | 37 |
| 6.4 Transmit ON/OFF power | 37 |
| 6.4.1 Transmitter OFF power | 37 |
| 6.4.1.1 Minimum Requirement | 37 |
| 6.4.2 Transmitter transient period..... | 37 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| 6.4.2.1 | Minimum requirements | 38 |
| 6.5 | Transmitted signal quality | 39 |
| 6.5.1 | Modulation quality | 39 |
| 6.5.1.1 | E-UTRA minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.1.2 | UTRA FDD minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.1.3 | UTRA TDD minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.1.4 | GSM/EDGE minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.1.5 | NB-IoT minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.1.6 | NR minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.2 | Frequency error | 39 |
| 6.5.2.1 | E-UTRA minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.2.2 | UTRA FDD minimum requirement | 39 |
| 6.5.2.3 | UTRA TDD minimum requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.2.4 | GSM/EDGE minimum requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.2.5 | NB-IoT minimum requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.2.6 | NR minimum requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.3 | Time alignment error | 40 |
| 6.5.3.1 | E-UTRA minimum Requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.3.2 | UTRA FDD minimum requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.3.3 | UTRA TDD minimum requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.3.4 | NB-IoT minimum Requirement | 40 |
| 6.5.3.5 | NR minimum Requirement | 40 |
| 6.6 | Unwanted emissions | 41 |
| 6.6.1 | Transmitter spurious emissions | 41 |
| 6.6.1.1 | Mandatory Requirements | 42 |
| 6.6.1.1.1 | Minimum requirement (Category A) | 42 |
| 6.6.1.1.2 | Minimum requirement (Category B) | 42 |
| 6.6.1.1.3 | Additional minimum requirement for BC2 (Category B) | 42 |
| 6.6.1.2 | Protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS | 43 |
| 6.6.1.2.1 | Minimum Requirement | 43 |
| 6.6.1.3 | Additional spurious emissions requirements | 43 |
| 6.6.1.3.1 | Minimum Requirement | 43 |
| 6.6.1.4 | Co-location with other base stations | 52 |
| 6.6.1.4.1 | Minimum Requirement | 52 |
| 6.6.2 | Operating band unwanted emissions | 57 |
| 6.6.2.1 | General minimum requirement for Band Categories 1 and 3 | 58 |
| 6.6.2.2 | General minimum requirement for Band Category 2 | 65 |
| 6.6.2.3 | GSM/EDGE single-RAT requirements | 74 |
| 6.6.2.4 | Additional requirements | 74 |
| 6.6.2.4.1 | Limits in FCC Title 47 | 74 |
| 6.6.2.4.2 | Unsynchronized operation for BC3 | 74 |
| 6.6.2.4.3 | Protection of DTT | 74 |
| 6.6.2.4.4 | Co-existence with services in adjacent frequency bands | 75 |
| 6.6.2.4.5 | Co-existence with RNSS/GPS services in North America | 75 |
| 6.6.2.4.6 | Additional requirements for band 41 | 76 |
| 6.6.2.4.7 | Additional band 32, 50, 51, 74, 75 and 76 unwanted emissions | 76 |
| 6.6.2.4.8 | Additional requirements for band 45 | 77 |
| 6.6.2.4.9 | Additional requirements for band 48 | 78 |
| 6.6.3 | Occupied bandwidth | 78 |
| 6.6.3.1 | Minimum requirement | 78 |
| 6.6.4 | Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio (ACLR) | 78 |
| 6.6.4.1 | E-UTRA minimum requirement | 78 |
| 6.6.4.2 | UTRA FDD minimum requirement | 80 |
| 6.6.4.3 | UTRA TDD minimum requirement | 81 |
| 6.6.4.4 | Cumulative ACLR requirement in non-contiguous spectrum | 81 |
| 6.6.4.5 | NB-IoT minimum requirement | 82 |
| 6.6.4.6 | NR minimum requirement | 83 |
| 6.7 | Transmitter intermodulation | 84 |
| 6.7.1 | General minimum requirement | 84 |
| 6.7.2 | Additional minimum requirement (BC1 and BC2) | 85 |
| 6.7.3 | Additional minimum requirement (BC3) | 86 |
| 6.7.4 | Additional requirements | 86 |

| | | |
|---|--|------------|
| 7 | Receiver characteristics | 87 |
| 7.1 | General | 87 |
| 7.2 | Reference sensitivity level..... | 87 |
| 7.2.1 | E-UTRA minimum requirement | 87 |
| 7.2.2 | UTRA FDD minimum requirement..... | 87 |
| 7.2.3 | UTRA TDD minimum requirement..... | 88 |
| 7.2.4 | GSM/EDGE minimum requirement | 88 |
| 7.2.5 | NB-IoT minimum requirement | 88 |
| 7.2.6 | NR minimum requirement | 88 |
| 7.2.7 | Void | 88 |
| 7.3 | Dynamic range | 88 |
| 7.3.1 | E-UTRA minimum requirement | 88 |
| 7.3.2 | UTRA FDD minimum requirement..... | 88 |
| 7.3.3 | UTRA TDD minimum requirement..... | 88 |
| 7.3.4 | GSM/EDGE minimum requirement | 88 |
| 7.3.5 | NB-IoT minimum requirement..... | 88 |
| 7.3.6 | NR minimum requirement | 88 |
| 7.4 | In-band selectivity and blocking | 89 |
| 7.4.1 | General blocking minimum requirement | 89 |
| 7.4.2 | General narrowband blocking minimum requirement | 90 |
| 7.4.3 | Additional Narrowband blocking minimum requirement for GSM/EDGE | 92 |
| 7.4.4 | GSM/EDGE requirements for AM suppression | 92 |
| 7.4.5 | Additional BC3 blocking minimum requirement | 92 |
| 7.5 | Out-of-band blocking | 92 |
| 7.5.1 | General minimum requirement..... | 92 |
| 7.5.2 | Co-location minimum requirement..... | 93 |
| 7.6 | Receiver spurious emissions..... | 98 |
| 7.6.1 | General minimum requirement | 98 |
| 7.6.2 | Additional minimum requirement for BC2 (Category B)..... | 99 |
| 7.7 | Receiver intermodulation | 99 |
| 7.7.1 | General intermodulation minimum requirement..... | 99 |
| 7.7.2 | General narrowband intermodulation minimum requirement..... | 102 |
| 7.7.3 | Additional narrowband intermodulation minimum requirement for GSM/EDGE | 106 |
| 7.8 | In-channel selectivity | 106 |
| 7.8.1 | E-UTRA minimum requirement | 106 |
| 7.8.2 | NR minimum requirement | 106 |
| 8 | Performance requirements..... | 106 |
| 8.1 | E-UTRA minimum requirement..... | 106 |
| 8.2 | UTRA FDD minimum requirement | 106 |
| 8.3 | UTRA TDD minimum requirement | 107 |
| 8.4 | GSM/EDGE minimum requirement..... | 107 |
| 8.5 | NR minimum requirement..... | 107 |
| Annex A (normative): Characteristics of interfering signals | | 108 |
| A.1 | UTRA FDD interfering signal..... | 108 |
| A.2 | UTRA TDD interfering signal | 108 |
| A.3 | E-UTRA interfering signal..... | 108 |
| Annex B (normative): Environmental requirements for the BS equipment | | 109 |
| Annex C (informative): Change history | | 110 |
| History | | 117 |

Foreword

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1 Scope

The present document establishes the minimum RF characteristics of NR, E-UTRA, UTRA, GSM/EDGE and NB-IoT Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS). Requirements for multi-RAT and single-RAT operation of MSR BS are covered in the present document. The requirements in the present document for E-UTRA, UTRA and NB-IoT single-RAT operation of MSR BS are also applicable to E-UTRA, UTRA and NB-IoT multi-carrier capable single-RAT BS. Requirements for GSM BS that are only single-RAT capable in all supported operating bands are not covered.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 25.104, Technical Specification, "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (FDD)"
- [3] 3GPP TS 25.105, Technical Specification, "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (TDD)"
- [4] 3GPP TS 36.104, Technical Specification, "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception"
- [5] 3GPP TS 45.005, Technical Specification, "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group GSM/EDGE Radio Access Network; Radio transmission and reception"
- [6] ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10, "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [7] 3GPP TR 25.942, "Technical Report 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Networks; Radio Frequency (RF) system scenarios"
- [8] "Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)", Federal Communications Commission.
- [9] ITU-R Recommendation M.1545: "Measurement uncertainty as it applies to test limits for the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications-2000".
- [10] 3GPP TS 37.141, Technical Specification, "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE; Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) conformance testing"
- [11] IEC 60721-3-3: "Classification of environmental conditions - Part 3-3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities - Stationary use at weather protected locations".
- [12] IEC 60721-3-4: "Classification of environmental conditions - Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities - Section 4: Stationary use at non-weather protected locations".

- [13] ETSI EN 300 019-1-3, *European Standard (Telecommunications series)*, "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-3: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at weather protected locations"
- [14] ETSI EN 300 019-1-4, *European Standard (Telecommunications series)*, "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-4: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at non-weather protected locations".
- [15] CEPT ECC Decision (13)03, "The harmonised use of the frequency band 1452-1492 MHz for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks Supplemental Downlink (MFCN SDL)".
- [16] CEPT ECC Decision (17)06, "The harmonised use of the frequency bands 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks Supplemental Downlink (MFCN SDL)".
- [17] 3GPP TS 38.104, Technical Specification, "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception"

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

Band category: group of operating bands for which the same MSR scenarios apply

Base Station RF Bandwidth: bandwidth in which a base station transmits and/or receives single or multiple carrier(s) and/or RATs simultaneously within a supported operating band

NOTE: In single carrier operation, the Base Station RF Bandwidth is equal to the channel bandwidth.

Base Station RF Bandwidth edge: frequency of one of the edges of the Base Station RF Bandwidth

Carrier: modulated waveform conveying the NR, E-UTRA, UTRA or GSM/EDGE physical channels

Carrier aggregation: aggregation of two or more NR or E-UTRA component carriers in order to support wider transmission bandwidths

Carrier aggregation band: set of one or more operating bands across which multiple E-UTRA carriers are aggregated with a specific set of technical requirements.

NOTE: Carrier aggregation band(s) for an E-UTRA BS is declared by the manufacturer according to the designations in Tables 5.5-2 to 5.5-4 of TS 36.104 [4]

Channel bandwidth: RF bandwidth supporting a single NR, E-UTRA, UTRA or GSM/EDGE RF carrier with the transmission bandwidth configured in the uplink or downlink of a cell.

NOTE: The channel bandwidth is measured in MHz and is used as a reference for transmitter and receiver RF requirements.

NOTE: The term channel bandwidth is referred to as BS channel bandwidth in the NR specifications, since for NR the BS and UE may operate with differing bandwidths.

Contiguous carriers: set of two or more carriers configured in a spectrum block where there are no RF requirements based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation within the spectrum block.

Carrier power: power at the antenna connector in the channel bandwidth of the carrier averaged over at least one subframe for NR or E-UTRA, at least one slot for UTRA and the useful part of the burst for GSM/EDGE.

Configured carrier power: target maximum power for a specific carrier for the operating mode set in the base station

Contiguous spectrum: spectrum consisting of a contiguous block of spectrum with no sub-block gap(s).

Downlink operating band: part of the operating band designated for downlink.

Highest Carrier: carrier with the highest carrier centre frequency transmitted/received in the specified operating band(s).

Inter RF Bandwidth gap: frequency gap between two consecutive Base Station RF Bandwidths that are placed within two supported operating bands.

Inter-band carrier aggregation: carrier aggregation of NR or E-UTRA component carriers in different operating bands.

NOTE: Carriers aggregated in each band can be contiguous or non-contiguous.

Inter-band gap: The frequency gap between two supported consecutive operating bands.

Intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation: contiguous NR or E-UTRA carriers aggregated in the same operating band.

Intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation: non-contiguous NR or E-UTRA carriers aggregated in the same operating band.

Lowest Carrier: carrier with the lowest carrier centre frequency transmitted/received in the specified operating band(s).

Lower Base Station RF Bandwidth edge: frequency of the lower edge of the Base Station RF bandwidth, used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements.

Lower sub-block edge: frequency at the lower edge of one sub-block.

NOTE: It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

Maximum Base Station RF Bandwidth: maximum RF bandwidth supported by a BS within each supported operating band.

NOTE: The maximum Base Station RF Bandwidth for BS configured for contiguous and non-contiguous operation within each supported operating band is declared separately.

Maximum carrier output power: carrier power available at the antenna connector for a specified reference condition.

Maximum RAT output power: sum of the power of all carriers of the same RAT available at the antenna connector for a specified reference condition.

Maximum throughput: maximum achievable throughput for a reference measurement channel.

Maximum total output power: sum of the power of all carriers available at the antenna connector for a specified reference condition.

MB-MSR Base Station: MSR Base Station characterized by the ability of its transmitter and/or receiver to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different operating band (which is not a sub-band or superseding-band of another supported operating band) than the other carrier(s).

Measurement bandwidth: RF bandwidth in which an emission level is specified.

MSR Base station: base station characterized by the ability of its receiver and transmitter to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously in a declared Base Station RF Bandwidth, where at least one carrier is of a different RAT than the other carrier(s).

Multi-band transmitter: transmitter characterized by the ability to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different operating band (which is not a sub-band or superseding-band of another supported operating band) than the other carrier(s).

Multi-band receiver: receiver characterized by the ability to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different operating band (which is not a sub-band or superseding-band of another supported operating band) than the other carrier(s).

Non-contiguous spectrum: spectrum consisting of two or more sub-blocks separated by sub-block gap(s).

NB-IoT In-band operation: NB-IoT is operating in-band when it utilizes the resource block(s) within a normal E-UTRA carrier.

NB-IoT guard band operation: NB-IoT is operating in guard band when it utilizes the unused resource block(s) within a E-UTRA carrier's guard-band.

NB-IoT standalone operation: NB-IoT is operating standalone when it utilizes its own spectrum, for example the spectrum currently being used by GERAN systems as a replacement of one or more GSM carriers, as well as scattered spectrum for potential IoT deployment.

Occupied bandwidth: width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage $\beta/2$ of the total mean power of a given emission.

Operating band: frequency range in which NR, E-UTRA, UTRA or GSM/EDGE operates (paired or unpaired), that is defined with a specific set of technical requirements.

NOTE: The operating band(s) for a BS is declared by the manufacturer.

Radio Bandwidth: frequency difference between the upper edge of the highest used carrier and the lower edge of the lowest used carrier.

Rated total output power: The total power level that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector.

RRC filtered mean power: The mean power of a UTRA carrier as measured through a root raised cosine filter with roll-off factor α and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate of the radio access mode.

NOTE: The RRC filtered mean power of a perfectly modulated UTRA signal is 0.246 dB lower than the mean power of the same signal

Single-RAT operation: operation of a base station in an operating band with only one RAT configured in that operating band.

Sub-band: A sub-band of an operating band contains a part of the uplink and downlink frequency range of the operating band.

Sub-block: one contiguous allocated block of spectrum for use by the same base station.

NOTE: There may be multiple instances of sub-blocks within a Base Station RF Bandwidth.

Sub-block bandwidth: RF bandwidth of one sub-block.

Sub-block gap: frequency gap between two consecutive sub-blocks within a Base Station RF Bandwidth, where the RF requirements in the gap are based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation.

Superseding-band: A superseding-band of an operating band includes the whole of the uplink and downlink frequency range of the operating band.

Synchronized operation: operation of TDD in two different systems, where no simultaneous uplink and downlink occur.

Throughput: number of payload bits successfully received per second for a reference measurement channel in a specified reference condition.

Transmission bandwidth: RF bandwidth of an instantaneous E-UTRA or NR transmission from a UE or BS, measured in resource block units.

Transmitter ON period: time period during which the BS transmitter is transmitting data and/or reference symbols

Transmitter OFF period: time period during which the BS transmitter is not allowed to transmit

Transmitter transient period: time period during which the transmitter is changing from the OFF period to the ON period or vice versa

Unsynchronized operation: operation of TDD in two different systems, where the conditions for synchronized operation are not met.

Uplink operating band: part of the operating band designated for uplink.

Upper Base Station RF Bandwidth edge: frequency of the upper edge of the Base Station RF Bandwidth, used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements

Upper sub-block edge: frequency at the upper edge of one sub-block.

NOTE: It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| β | Percentage of the mean transmitted power emitted outside the occupied bandwidth on the assigned channel |
| BW_{Channel} | Channel bandwidth (for E-UTRA and NR) |
| BW_{Config} | Transmission bandwidth configuration (for E-UTRA), where $BW_{\text{Config}} = N_{\text{RB}} \times 180 \text{ kHz}$ in the uplink and $BW_{\text{Config}} = 15 \text{ kHz} + N_{\text{RB}} \times 180 \text{ kHz}$ in the downlink. Transmission bandwidth configuration (for NR), where $BW_{\text{Config}} = N_{\text{RB}} \times \text{SCS} \times 12$. |
| BW_{RF} | Base Station RF Bandwidth, where $BW_{\text{RF}} = F_{\text{BW RF,high}} - F_{\text{BW RF,low}}$ |
| $BW_{\text{RF,max}}$ | Maximum Base Station RF Bandwidth |
| $DwPTS$ | Downlink part of the special subframe (for E-UTRA TDD operation) |
| f | Frequency |
| Δf | Separation between the Base Station RF Bandwidth edge frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency |
| Δf_{max} | The largest value of Δf used for defining the requirement |
| Δf_{OBUE} | Maximum offset of the <i>operating band</i> unwanted emissions mask from the <i>downlink operating band edge</i> |
| Δf_{OOB} | Maximum offset of the out-of-band boundary from the <i>uplink operating band edge</i> |
| F_{C} | Carrier centre frequency |
| F_{filter} | Filter centre frequency |
| f_{offset} | Separation between the Base Station RF Bandwidth edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter |
| $f_{\text{offset,max}}$ | The maximum value of f_{offset} used for defining the requirement |
| $F_{\text{block,high}}$ | Upper sub-block edge, where $F_{\text{block,high}} = F_{\text{C,block,high}} + F_{\text{offset,RAT}}$ |
| $F_{\text{block,low}}$ | Lower sub-block edge, where $F_{\text{block,low}} = F_{\text{C,block,low}} - F_{\text{offset,RAT}}$ |
| $F_{\text{BW RF,high}}$ | Upper Base Station RF Bandwidth edge, where $F_{\text{BW RF,high}} = F_{\text{C,high}} + F_{\text{offset,RAT}}$ |
| $F_{\text{BW RF,low}}$ | Lower Base Station RF Bandwidth edge, where $F_{\text{BW RF,low}} = F_{\text{C,low}} - F_{\text{offset,RAT}}$ |
| $F_{\text{C band, high}}$ | Center frequency of the highest transmitted/received carrier in a band. |
| $F_{\text{C band, low}}$ | Center frequency of the lowest transmitted/received carrier in a band. |
| $F_{\text{C,block, high}}$ | Centre frequency of the highest transmitted/received carrier in a sub-block. |
| $F_{\text{C,block, low}}$ | Centre frequency of the lowest transmitted/received carrier in a sub-block. |
| $F_{\text{C,high}}$ | Centre frequency of the highest transmitted/received carrier. |
| $F_{\text{C,low}}$ | Centre frequency of the lowest transmitted/received carrier. |
| $F_{\text{offset,RAT}}$ | Frequency offset from the centre frequency of the <i>highest</i> transmitted/received carrier to the <i>upper</i> Base Station RF Bandwidth edge, sub-block edge or Inter-RF Bandwidth edge, or from the centre frequency of the <i>lowest</i> transmitted/received to the <i>lower</i> Base Station RF Bandwidth edge, sub-block edge or Inter-RF Bandwidth edge for a specific RAT. |
| $F_{\text{DL,low}}$ | The lowest frequency of the downlink operating band |
| $F_{\text{DL,high}}$ | The highest frequency of the downlink operating band |
| $F_{\text{UL,low}}$ | The lowest frequency of the uplink operating band |
| $F_{\text{UL,high}}$ | The highest frequency of the uplink operating band |
| $P_{\text{EM,N}}$ | Declared emission level for channel N |
| $P_{\text{EM,B32,B75,B76,ind}}$ | Declared emission level in Band 32, Band 75 and Band 76, ind=a, b, c |
| $P_{\text{EM,B32,ind}}$ | Declared emission level in Band 32, ind= d, e |
| $P_{\text{EM,B50,B74,B75,ind}}$ | Declared emission level for Band 50, Band 74 and Band 75, ind=a,b |

- P_{max} Maximum total output power
- $P_{max,RAT}$ Maximum RAT output power
- $P_{max,c}$ Maximum carrier output power
- $P_{Rated,c}$ Rated carrier output power
- $P_{REFSENS}$ Reference Sensitivity power level
- W_{gap} Sub-block gap or Inter RF Bandwidth gap size

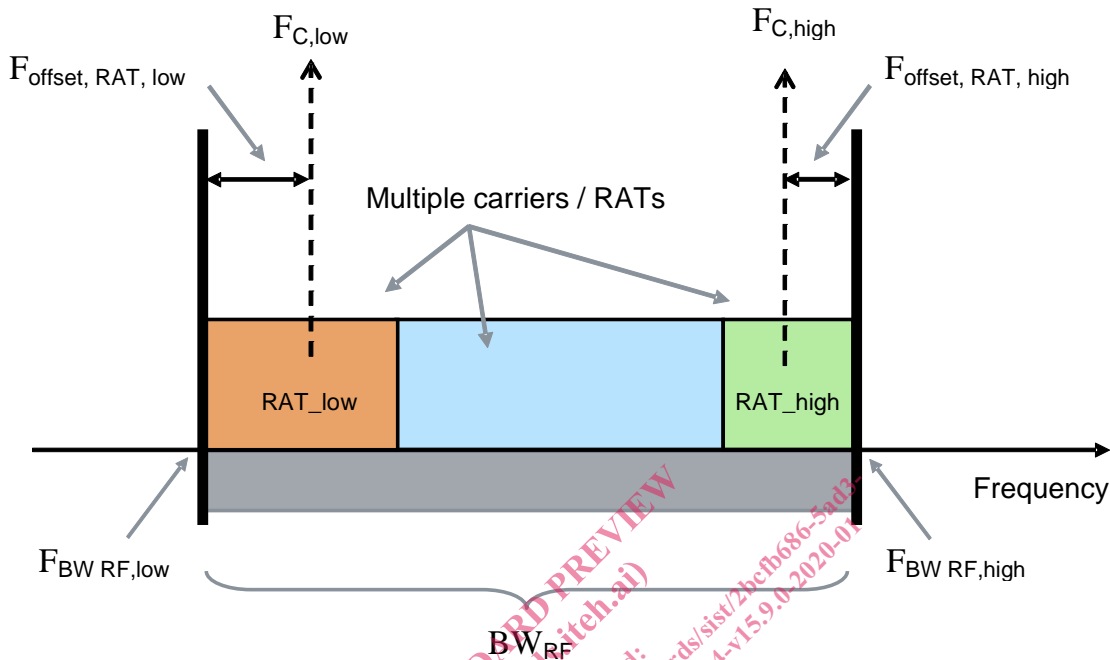


Figure 3.2-1: Illustration of Base Station RF Bandwidth related symbols and definitions for Multi-Standard Radio.

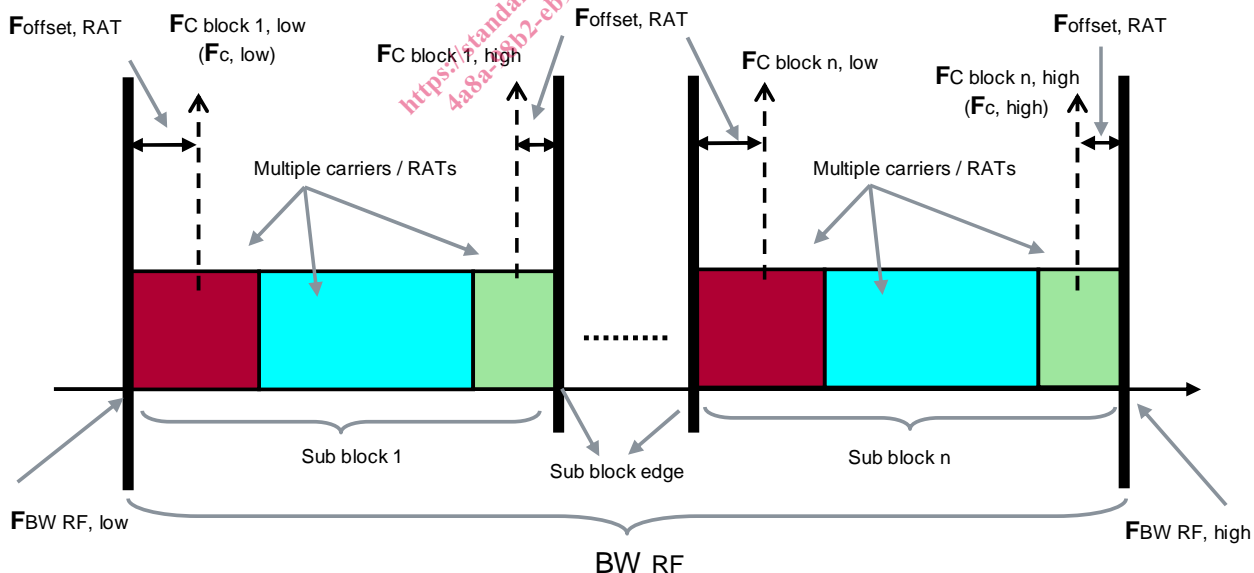


Figure 3.2-2: Illustration of Base Station RF Bandwidth related symbols and definitions for non-contiguous Multi-Standard Radio.